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NOTE

THE *Handbook of Greece* deals with the portion of the Balkan Peninsula left uncovered by the Handbooks of the River Danube (I. D. 01020), Serbia (I. D. 1096), Bulgaria (I. D. 1155), Turkey in Europe (I. D. 1129), and Macedonia (I. D. 1114), and with a part, namely Thessaly, already covered by the last-named handbook.

Volume I deals with the mainland of Old Greece and with certain islands (Euboea, Salamis, Aegina, Hýdra, Spétsai, and Kýthera) closely connected with it. The portion on Thessaly, found in the *Handbook of Macedonia* (I. D. 1114), has been revised, and considerable additions made to it. In the chapters on ethnology, administration, population, and commerce the kingdom has necessarily been treated as a whole, detailed treatment on these points as far as the islands are concerned being left to Volume II.

Volume II deals with the Aegean and Ionian Islands.

No complete survey of Greece has yet been made, and for much the greater part of the country north of the gulf of Corinth no good maps exist. The basis on which all subsequent maps have been made is the French 1 : 200,000 of 1852, which was the result of the first scientific attempt to survey the country. It is a good map for its period, but besides being quite out of date in the matter of roads and railways, it is also in many ways inaccurate with regard to the physical features; it is not contoured; and it omits Thessaly, Arta, and the Ionian Islands, which were not then part of the Greek kingdom. The Austrian Staff Map, 1 : 300,000, first issued in 1880 and afterwards in later editions, includes those parts of Greece acquired since the French map was published, but for its physical features relies entirely on the French map and repeats its errors. It also is not contoured,